MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. !

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1 s.m. For the western Gulf States, the Ohio valley, and Tennessee, stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, Straightforward, Mauly Letter from the mostly southeast, clear and partly cloudy

THE President has recognized Guiseppe Moutedonico as consular agent of Italy at Memphis.

the Ohio Democracy meets with the hearty indersement of the masses of that Blate, and will no doubt largely aid in the Increase of Aller's majority.

THE grand jury of Edgefield county. South Carolina, have presented the The Third-Term-The Late Democratic c unty officers, including the sheriff and attorney. They assert the whole compuny to be a pack of thieves, the worst and most rapacious that ever preyed upon a war-worn and official-cursed community.

AN ARTICLE from the New York Tribune on Alexander Campbell will be his aspirations for the Presidency, and read with interest by not only those his views on the need of winning back the so-called Liberal Republicans who who believed as he did, but by all who value the personal Independence and right of private judgment of which he contended.

ney is of opinion that the courts will re- presse lease us from the obligation. There be- the capital a journal which assumed to ing nearly two millions of dollars in- be the organ of Andrew Johnson and wolved, would it not be well to test that the exponent of his "policy." That opinion in the United States supreme Journal still lives, and seems to be hugecourt if necessary?

THE good news conveyed in the admirable report of the cotton exchange, which we publish this morning, will be treme solicitude to the conductors of nead with unusual pleasure by readers of this assumed organ and to those who inthe Appeal. It confirms all previous spire it, if there be any, of which I entertain more than a doubt. But all such news as to the crop prospect, and reassures the public of the fact that farmers for. That little journey of mine and farm laborers have done and are do-ing better than ever advice to take a few weeks of ing better than ever.

for an appropriate celebration of the Fourth of July, in the furtherance of which we trust they will have the assist-

Among other distinguished gentlemen our congressional representative, Colo-

R K. Dow, trustee for the first-mort-gage bondholders, took possession yesterday of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. A surprise, this action did not meet with the views, consent or cess in Little Rock, So the matter stands for the present.

THE commissioners appointed by the foundation and the stone used in the ones deem me so interested in. building of the Chicago customhouse in nomeasured terms, and recommend that at andoned. Secretary Bristow will im- thirty-five years, to give office or pame, fintely give orders that all work shall be a opped, and that steps be taken to preserve the structure in its present con- gan! Surely this pitiable condition try demands that Republicans should do dition onto the matter can be submitted should console and reassure, if it does to congress, which will be as early as not placate, these distressed gentlemen. possible after that body convenes in De- who see such mighty influences in

A LETTER to the New York Times, from its Cuban correspondent, announces that Oon Juan de Zuiusta, the alcalde porter of a morning paper, who pro-corregidor, sailed for Spain on the fifteenth, with six months leave of absence. The previous departure of Don now that of Zuineta to Spain, set the mine. They were intended to reach lucts, all to the end of settling the diffisplittics of the island.

THE meeting of three hundred or Centen, vial building in Fairmount park, Paliadelpicia, on Friday, had no particular significance. The primary object of the meeting, as set forth by the what is necessary to success. speakers, was to form an association of banks and bankers for the purpose of dom of trying to influence dissatisfied collecting for exhibition in 1876 specimens of all the coins and corrency used me, and it taunts me with being "the in the United States since the earliest | most forgiving of men," and declares | date. All the representatives pledged themselves to use every means to for- or "manliness." I came to the concluwarn't this object, and all pledged the sion years ago that life is too short to be banks they represented to the aid of the spent in revenging mere personal wrongs, and I have been for a long Centen, risk building fund.

THE lette, of Vice-President Wilson, printed elsewhere, while intended for waters of the Republican sea of politics.

Speaking plainty and bluntly, he strikes some hard blows at the "bloody-shirt" lam accused, too, of not treating the editors and politicians such as will widen the breach between him and them. The where? When? How? I am surely limited States in 1848, and was naturalthe breach between him and them. The where? When? How? I am surely turned to Germany and took with him took will have no regard for any friends of General Grant will also find unconscious of any such purpose. I texts for points of difference, so that, in- have seldom obtruded my opinions stead of allaying the excitement ocea- have made suggestions it has been be- ty years old. The question at issue is the forms used for the solemnization of marstoned by his pleasant trip to and through the south, Mr. Wilson will find be has increased it by a letter whelly unlike what politicians of his party are used to, and live to realize that it is not the "square to realize that it is not the south what I deferentially suggested would be for the many? The attorney-general comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities—one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the nation of the parties pledge themselves to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many sue for divorces, which the law grants them many and resuming his allegiance, the nation of the parties pledge themselves to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many sue for divorces, which the law grants them many and resuming his allegiance, the nation. The parties pledge themselves to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many? The attorney-general comes to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many? The attorney-general comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the boy has two nations and the conclusion that the concl to realize that it is not the "square truth" they want but a dose of chicane such as the President knows how to string together. One thing the Vice-President such as the president knows how to string together. One thing the Vice-President knows of their enemies, I took early one atlons of their enemies, I took early one down military duty, the obligations being dent is specially auxic as for—the recon-ciliation of the independents. We think he speaks too late. All of that party worth snything have come over to the no man President for a third term. I even be eligible to the presidency of the not needful to cite such authorities. In accepted. Democratic camp, where at last the was actuated by no hostility to the United States. Vice-President will be compelled to find shelter from the perilous sectionalism and stapacity that has brought the party he founded to speedy decay and death. | would have been a proposition to amend | ed, killing all the occupants.

Vice-President, Written in Behalf of a Failing and Hopeless Canie.

THE financial policy-promulgated by | Hard Blows at the "Bloody-Shirt" Editors and Politicians-Condition and Progress of the People of the South.

> Victories and the Republican Defeats -The Faff Elections-Etc., Etc.

Beston, June 24.—Vice-President Wilson has given for publication the fol-lowing letter concerning his trip south, have deserted the Republican party:

NATICE, June 23, 1875. Recognizing, to the fullest extent, the was so strenous a supporter, and for right of the press to review and criticise which he so ably and so successfully the words and acts of public men, I claim the right, and believe it to be sometimes the duty of those so criticised to vindicate those words aed acts. Act-THE question now agitating the ingupon these convictions, I propose to wich-M'Davitt bonds? The city attor- recently appeared in a few Republican

> y gratified with the imputed reputation of being the organ of the present administration. Recently returned from solicitude, I assure them, is uncalled

MESSES, J. L. T. SNEED, Joseph Barblere and K. J. B. L. Winn, centennial

I had marked out for the summer and autumn. Kindly welcomed by the people of both races—by Democrats, Conpresent outlook and the temper of a few biere and K. J. B. L. Winn, centennial servatives and Republicans—I visited servatives and marts of varied incommissioners, are making preparations colleges, schools, and marts of varied incommissioners. result of their labors will be made in a ment, education, temperance; of justice close its ranks to the believers in its few days.

THE minty-minth anniversary of Crittenden, Ball and Benton. I vis-American independence will be cele- ited, too, a dying ex-Vice-President, and brated at Chattanooga, on Monday, the chatted a moment with Mrs. Jefferson Davis in the streets of Memphis. Never did I make a more innecession. for a grand display, and speakers have journey than was crowded into those six State to lend ecoat to the occasion.

State to lend ecoat to the occasion. race or color; these brief speeches; this visit to the couch of a dying man; that nel Casey Young, has been invited, and little talk with the wife of the President has signified his intention of being pres- of the late Confederacy, were full of meaning. The "wandering Vice-President" was "too unanimous," he was the "victim of Presidential applications,"

To all this I reply that I indulge with nousands of my countrymen the idea that the Presidency is a lofty and responeible position; that to be elected to wishes of all the parties concerned in | that high office, and clothed with its that important highway, for later in the vast powers for good by forty millions, is that important highway, for later in the day an injunction was sued out in the et wealth must weigh as nothing. But, first chancery court restraining Dow notwithstanding this high estimate, I from exercising any authority. This assure the organ and all others alike exmsy be followed, too, by a similar pro- ercised that there is not one being in all this broad land to whom I have ever written, spoken, or even hinted that I desired, hope, expected, or intended to be a candidate. I assure them, too, that I have been so neglectful, not to say dis-The commissioners appointed by the secretary of the treasury condemn the courteous, as not to reply to letters written me upon a subject these imaginative soothe their anxiety further if I assure them that I have neither money, nor patronage, nor an organ; that I never be building be torn down and the stone | made a promise, in a political life of-

tect me from their jealousies and their

But there is another offense, hardly less beinous. On the morning of my return to New York I was visited by a re-Mannel Calvo to the United States, and | for any other paper, and these answers | tongue of runtor to wagging with re-perts of intended conferences with the Cuban junts by Calvo, and representa- the tens of thousands of Republicans tions to the home government by Zunot voting at all, in losing two-thirds of the States we had carried in 1872, and in converting a Republican majority of three quarters of a million to a minority of half a million. They who do not see that these Republicans of 1872 and those move national bank presidents at the now deeply dissatisfied, but who are still proud of the record the party has made, hold in their hands the fate of the next Presidential election, little comprehend the condition of public affairs and of

A journal that does not see the wisper has said sundry unkind things of that my action may be "excellent christianity," but it is not "self-respect" while forgiving men and presses that have said unkind, unjust, or untruthful things of me. I expect to forgive those who are so foolish as to say untruthful things of me now. They need forgive-

upon the President; and whenever I the United States. The son is now twen- ing the dissolution of the union in most

HENRY WILSON.

the constitution so as to elect a Presi-Having opposed the policy of recon-struction when adopted, it is not surprising that the organ sees little or no progress in the southern States, and that criticises me for expressing the opionion that there has been progress, and that there is a better feeling than here-Having been an anti-slavery man for thirty-nine years, and having read and thought much of southern af-fairs, I examined with some care the present condition of the south. There have been unquestionable mistakes, mismanagement, and in some cases corrup-tion on the part of those called to the high duty of working out the practical ordered and devasted commonwealths. But with all these mistakes and corrupt practices, I saw progress-slow, but I think sure. Had a prophet at the close of the war predicted that in the short space of ten years there should happen just what has happened, few would have clieved him. Then the colored race, just emancipated, had neither property, nomes, education, nor political or civil rights. Now, though little accustomed to habits of economy and thrift, it possesses millions of property, has hundred a of thousands of children in school, has been clothed with civil and political rights, occupies high position at home, and has representatives in congress Then the white race, with institutions, industries, and labor disorganized, un-

accustomed to toil, disappointed and defeated, were careless alike of the rights of black men, and of the opinious of their countrymen. New States, industries and institutions have been reorganized, labor is becoming more honorable and more universal, the government is more respected, the old flag is more loved, and the favorable opinpublic mind is, are we to pay the Lett- notice some adverse criticisms that have loss of the northern people more highly appeared in a few Republican appreciated. Much remains to be done; but a beginning has been made, and Eight years ago there was printed at hopeful progress has been already secured. There are yet unscrupulous men who are seeking to divide society and parties upon the perilous line of race. Enemies of their country, of mankind and of God, these reckless men should receive the sternest condemnation of the patriot, the philanthropist and the christian. In spite, however, of all un-

toward influences, there is unquestiona-bly a kindlier and better feeling pervading the south. I pity the head of that man who does not see and comprehend it, and the heart of him who does not acknowledge, hail and welcome it with gratitude to God, and with hope for humanity and the nation. It may be that I bave spoken too often and too much; but my convictions have rest before I commenced upon the task | forced me to raise quite often the voice present outlook and the temper of a few

principles. The sin for which I am now so sharply rebuked by self-constituted censors appears not to be unfaithfulness to the Republican platform and organization, but my continuous efforts to win back to the Republican ranks honest men who still adhere to the Republican faith. Having advocated the ideas embodied in the Republican creed and illustrated in Republican deeds in hearly fifteen hundred speeches in twentyseven States, I ought to know some thing of the feelings, desires, and purposes of the American people. Finding othing in the constitution, nor in the

perience in legislation and administration. I have warned, remonstrated, and protested against mistakes I believed would bring defeat, if not dishonor. Eighteen months ago I thought I saw danger looming up in the near future. I warned my Republican friends of the mpending peril, and advised that we should, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, and by timely and efficient organization, strive to save the present house. But I was considered by ome who did not "scare well" an alarmist, and was told with that supercilious arrogance which has driven from us so many Republicans accustomed to organize victories, that "the Vice-President had better not play the role of a po-litical prophet." In spite, however, of confident assurances of those presum-

mexampled disaster came. I had no doubt then that these were Repulican defeats rather than Democratic victories. Nor have I any doubt now made a promise, in a political life of thirty-five years, to give office or pa-tronage to persons or presses for votes or the Republican party, and can recover influence, and that I never intend to do what was so heedlessly thrown away. so. No money! no patronage! no or- So believing, I think duty to the counall they can to so reinstate their party that it shall again invite and command the support of all who profess to believe in its principles, and who rejoice over every reform of acknowledged abuses. have endeavored to look the situation squarely in the face, and I have done and I intend to do all in my power in spite of carping and captious criticisms, to reunite Republicans and to secure again the ascendancy of the party that has saved the Union and emancipated

> Believing the continued success of the Republican party to be conducive to the sure and more speedy development of the nation in its varied interests, upon the achieved basis of human rights, I think its presses and its leaders should now, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, subordinate their personal aspirations, rivalries, and ambitions, and welcome all to their ranks with generous magnanimity, and so leave to a reunited, reorganized, and reinspired party the selection, at the fitting time, of its candidate for the Presidency. They should now forgive and forget; and by a reformatory and generous policy, and by earnest and honest appeals for unity, win back in the elections of this autumn, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, California and Massachusetts. Successes, so won, will assure a national victory in 1876. Such a victory will give to the Republican party, with its brilliant record for liberty and union, a grand opportunity to illustrate the opening of the second century of the Republic with glorious

HENRY WILSON. A CURIOUS CASE.

A German-American who Owes Double Allegiance-Becision by Attor-

ney-General Pierrepont. WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The attorney-general has decided a question of naturalization, submitted to him by the department of state. The facts briefly his son, then aged four years and horn in agreement the parties may make touch Being a minor, and having enjoyed the | ities might be called to the effect that a reciprocal; but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States but as I am of the opinion that the pro-

FOR LOVE AND LIFE.

An Important Decision by an Indiana Court-Ceremony or License Not Receasary to a Valid Marringe.

Points in the Case-The Whole Ground Carefully Covered by the Court-A Free Love Contest Void and Victors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28 .- In the Marion criminal court, Judge Chapman to-day rendered the following decision in the case of the State vs. J. R. Buell and problem of a reconstruction in those dis- Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication: Opinion regarding the various pr visions of the statute together, it seems to stand on all forms with the common law in regard to effect of the absence of ceremonial forms upon the validity of marriages. If either of the parties to the marriage regard it as a union as husband and wife it shall not be either void or ve tal because the receuse or solemnization have not been omplied with, and it seems probable by the proviso to section three that where parties take out a marriage license, and acting under that license appear in person and pronounce by and through him an agreement to become man and wife, the marriage will be valid and the parties held to the contract without any regard to the belief the parties may have entertained in re-gard to its legality, especially if fol-lowed by cohabitation; but the decision

and in the presence of certain witnesses marriage, and took each the other for husband and wife respectively, using each the form of words heretofore set out, without the interpretation of any other persons save the persons who appeared in the character of witnesses. The only portion of the formula used by the defendants in this portion of the ceremony, in which an exception is that embraced in the words "so long as the union of love and life shall last;" but I do not think these words are very significant, nor that they or any other words which may be employed in a mar-riage ceremony touching the duration of the contract are of any legal force or in any way qualify the contract. If the parties agree to be husband and wife, and presently thereafter assume the state, the law settles the nature and duration of the contract, and any stipulations the parties might make in regard thereto would be mere idie worls or mawkish sentiment. If the forms now under review had been pronounced by

an authorized person the marriage would have been good and regular. If they had been used by an upauthorized third person, that incapacity of the person olemnizing would not have invalidated which we trust they will have the assistance and active sympathy of all classes
of our people. Announcement of the were not made capable by the statute solemnizing the marriage. It is difficult to see how any additional strength or sanctity would be given to a marriage contract where the formula has been said, in the first instance, by some third on Hill's lake, I person incapable of solemnizing the sas, yesterday. marriage by the statute by reasan of any priestly or official function of which he was possessed, and repeated after him, or assented to, by the parties themselves. The incapacity of such a person would be as complete as could be—that is, the parties to the contract—and the improriety of his action certainly as grave. But the defendant Buell testifies that he elieved at the time of the making of traditions of the people, that forbid a Vice-President to entreat or advise politihis marriage contract with Miss Gilbert. that it was a legal marriage, and he furcal associates to heed the lessons of exther testified to answer, in cross interrogatories by the State's counsel, that Miss Gilbert stated at the time that she believed it to be legal. The counsel for he State admit that if either party betime she entered into the relationship, it will stand. It is agreed, however, that from the form adopted, and especially from the so-called agreement which was signed by the parties, a clear conclusion may be drawn that the parties did not either of them regard it as a legal marriage. Whatever may be said of the want of wisdom and good taste of some

of the sentiments expressed in the so-called agreement, I do not see that it verthrows the testimony of Buell in regard to his belief concerning the legality of the marriage, especially when I regard his statement that he supposed ing, but not very sagacious politicians, he could be divorced from his wife only by a decree of court, and that his provision in the agreement was only a sentiment or protest against exting laws and prejudices. Neither do think this agreement has any legal effleacy, for two reasons: First, It was signed after the parties had pronounced hemselves husband and wife in a public and, it may be, a solemn manner. Second, Because, if it be regarded as a part of the marriage ceremony, no part of it has any legal force except that which says that they are that they are the part of it has any legal force except that which says that they agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, and that, I think, has full force and effect. What the parties meant by the protest against the right of others to "interfere with that which concerns only ourselves," It is difficult to say with certainty from the language employed, but I

> as it is immediately followed by an expression of an intent to comply with the laws of the State, and the parties agree to assume the relations of husband and vife, "with all which these terms im-'etc. Then follows this language: Whereas, the courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as all other contracts, therefore we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical lives, provided our mutual love-natures ever blend as they do now, but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party if the love of either ever ceases to be mutual, which event we trust and believe never will occur." It is this feature which counsel for the State, as I understand them, urge with nost confidence, as showing that neiher party believed the marriage legal, and that, therefore, it is void, and it is this feature, which has excited, justly as I think, some measure of public indignation. But I do not think it shows that neither party believed the marriage to be legal. It does show that they were ignorant of what the courts of law have decided. If it were the law that marriage was a civil contract, governed by the same rules as all other contracts, then it might follow that the parties thereto might terminate the contract, but no such licensious law was ever pronounced by any court. The formation of marriage is a contract peculiar to itself; the condition of marriage is an institution regulated by law, and not by the mere caprice of the parties. What I have said in regard to the expression

may presume it is of little consequence,

of his mind. marriage will not be declared void simply because the formalities of solemnization, directed; by the statute, expressly declares they shall be void;

most of the States of the Union, where

that their agreement to dissolve the STATUE TO ALEX. CAMPBELL. contract by their own consent in case their respective love-natures fail to harmonize, is in law void, and in morals Sketch of his Life and Labors-Gne of vicious; that if the parties should act under this stipulation for a termination of the contract, and thereafter enter into a similar marriage contract and rela- New York Tribune, June 24.) tionship with other parties, they would be guilty of bigamy; and that good mor-als and sound political ethics, as well as the statute law, require that they shall be held firmly to the marriage contract they have assumed, and to all the duties and responsibilities the law attaches

guilty as charged in the indictment. BEECHER.

thereto, and that the parties are not

So Verdict Yet-The Plymouth Pastor Sanguise-Fxcitementover an Inquiry by the Jury.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- Mr. Beecher was interviewed Saturday on a railroad train by a reporter of the World, to whom he expressed the conviction that the jury stands eleven in his favor to one against him. He says he knows the recalcitrant jures, having been warned against him a long time ago. He also says that Judge Neilson expressed his intention to keep the jury out six weeks if necessary, but should not dismiss them without a verdict, as Beecher says the judge cannot afford to do so.

The jury in the Beecher-Tilton case have not yet agreed upon a verdict, neither have they inof this proposition is not necessary to the case in hand. The defendants took out a license, neighborhood of the courthouse and jury rooms. Soon after noon the judge rethemselves solemnized a ceremony of ceived a message from the jury, to which he replied, but no information could be obtained as to the contents. In connection with the note, however, the counsel of both sides held a brief consultation

with the judge. It was stated this afternoon that another message was received from the jury, but its nature is not known. At eight o'clock the jury retired to their usual resting-place, and at one o'clock the courthouse was locked for the night.

TELEGRAPHIC CLIPPINGS.

The steamer Britannia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. Six new indictments were found against Tweed in New York yesterday. One hundred and seventy-four vessels have arrived at Chicago since last

William Thomas was shot at Shoe-

the Irish and American teams, The Watson bridgeworks at Paterson, of telegraphic reports this morning. The grain shovellers in Buffalo, New York, are on a strike against the steam-

three hundred and ninety-eight thou-sand dollars for the sufferers by the re-that he is silent forever it seems but fit, eent inundation at Toulouse. A Madrid dispatch says that the Spanish frigate Vitoria has bombarded, with destructive effect, the ports of Matrico

The French assembly yesterday voted | direct or widespread personal influence

and Deva on the Guipuzcoan coast, held by the Carlists. B. Crowell & Co., at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, burned Saturday evening. Loss sixty thousand dollars, lightly cov-

ered by insurance. The lumber and grist mills of L. N. Granger, and the store of L. G. Cooley, lieved the marriage to be legal at the at North Hadley, Missouri, burned Sunto your paper, I will endeavor to inform time she entered into the relationship, it day night. Loss thirty thousand dollars; insurance seven thousand fiv hun-

dred dollars. The government yesterday entered a nolle pros in the three remaining cases against Jerome J. Hinds, charged with complicity in the mail-contract frauds, he having previously been acquitted of

similar charges. The secretary of the treasury has directed the assistant-secretary in New York to sell one million dollars in gold coin on each Thursday in the month of

July. There being five Thursdays in July, five million dollars will be sold. The steamers City of Berlin, Gilbert and State of Georgia, from New York. arrived at London yesterday, and the City of Brussels, Wisconsin and Egypt, from Liverpool, and State of Louisiana, from Glasgow, arrived at New York. At Pomeroy, Ohio, Saturday, Jacob a pistol, but the ball passed through her

The Washington national monument to be forwarded to J. B H. Smith, treasurer of the society, at Washington. Latest intelligence from all parts of Nebrasks give, in the main, very encouraging reports of the condition and prespect of crops. The grasshoppers

have almost entirely disappeared, and also quit flying. The recent rains, which have been bountiful, have done great The steamer Pandors sailed from Portsmouth, England, for the Arctic regions Sunday. Esquimau Joe, who acted as interpreter to Captain Hall on the Polaris, goes out with the Pandors. The

Pandora will only touch land once on her outward voyage; this will be at Disca, Greenland. It is officially reported in Havana that Summer Session on the twenty-fourth instant a band of insurgents, commanded by Mullata, burned four plantations, besides committing various robberies. Troops pursued and dispersed the band. Seventy-

five were captured and shot at Esperan-za. Loss twelve killed and wounded. A destructive tornado passed over the State of Michigan, in the vicinity of Detroit, Sunday evening, by which four persons are known to have been killed, and thirty or forty houses blown down. Several persons besides those killed were seriously injured, and property damaged to the amount of twenty-five thousand

The London Times has received inteligence that over nine hundred persons erished in the flood at Toulouse alone, and six hundred houses have been swept away in the town and vicinity. The damage is estimated from two to five million pounds sterling. The Daily News estimates the total loss of life at

At Yellow Springs, Ohio, Sunday evening, Clement J. Acton, formerly a member of the firm of Acton, Clark & this place. Co., of Cincinnati, attempted mit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife attempted to wrench the razor from him, and was cut severely on the hand. Her screams brought Colonel W. P. Anderson to her aid, and he disarmed Acton. The wound is se- By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main st. vere, but not necessarily fatal, as no arteries were severed. It is reported that Acton lost heavily in railroad speculations, causing temporary derangement

two thousand persons,

The Lloyds, of London, have offered a fifty-guinea cup to be contested for by the English, Irish, Scotch and American teams at the time of the Elicho chalrights and privileges as such, and would marriage under consideration valid, it is lenge shield match. All the teams have

A committee, with President MacMaby death or decree of a competent court; | urday.j

A general informal convocation of the

the World's Great Religious Leaders and Teachers,

leaders of the large sect known as Camp-bellites or Disciples of Christ took place last week in Bethauy, West Virginia, the motive being the unveiling of a statue of their founder, Alexander Campbell, and a discourse upon his life and work by Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania. The selection of the orator was n wise one, Judge Black and Bishop Campbell being alike prominer t types of a class of western men which unfortunately is fast dying out; men of exceptional size and endurance in both body and mind, of shrewd insight and start integrity, who made bold grasps at truth, and then forever after defended their opinions with an obstinate, downright force which belonged to their Scotch-Irish blood and western training. Alexander Campbell had all the instincts and qualities of a military leader; fate made him a scholar, and a polemical scholar, and the result may be easily guessed. He became, as many such men become in the church, the founder of a new sect, and not satisfied with the executive work and contests which this position entailed Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost upon him, he incessantly sought occasion to defend orthodox christianity, or Protestantism, against all comers. His ant to nature, public debates with Owen and Bishop Purcell, and his fierce attacks upon communism and Catholic-ism, greatly interested the whole religious world forty years ago. His Scotch thoroughness made him a pro-

on communism and Catholicism, greatly interested the whole religious world forty years ago. His Scotch thoroughness made him a profound scholar in his own lines of research, he was undoubtedly one of the search, he was undoubtedly one of the least philologists the country has now. best philologists the country has produced, while the same sincerity and antipathy to sham forced him to thrust saide all mere dogmas and creeds and lead his followers to the broad basis of simple belief in Christ as a Savior. Immersion was, however, orged as a necessary corollary to this. Upon this foundation each believer was permitted to erect what doctrines he pleased. This liberal creed, and perhaps the personal influence of its teacher, caused the sect to increase with great rapidity during his life, estimated. teacher, caused the sect to increase with great rapidity during his life, especially in the southern and southwestern States. At the time of his death it numbered over five hundred thousand members in this country, besides influential churches in Great Britain and Australia. Probably there is no other sect which, in proportion to its size, can boast of a larger number of colleges or of boast of a larger number of colleges or of publications devoted to its interests. maker's colliery, Mahoney City, yester-day, by a party of roughs.

The church of the disciples also bears strongly the impress of the peculiar ay, by a party of roughs.

Strongly the impress of the peculiar mind of its founder. Its members are for the coming shooting-match between | apt to be logical, argumentative christians; each individual being driven to the bible for his doctrines, an excep-New Jersey, were in flames at the close | tional familiarity with holy writ is the rule among them; and as there is necessarily a great diversity in

TAKE York, are on a strike against the steam-shovellers, and the grain business is at a stand still.

One man and five women, all colored. Were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff on Hill's lake, near Little Rock, Arkausas, yesterday.

The exceptionally small number of illiterate members of the sect. No man stands ready to Gefend the peculiar faith that is in him at the shortest notice. Religious training of this kind is an education in itself, which fact offers an explanation of the exceptionally small number of illiterate members of the sect. No man say, yesterday.

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a remedy in Maiarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspersia, Mental Depression two of the options of the exceptionally small number of illiterate members of the sect. No man say, yesterday. of his time, probably, exerted a more

> his old home to do him honor. GARNER, MISS.

even at this late day, that his disciples

and friends should have assembled at

The foundry and machine-shops of J. The Crop Prospect-The Labor Doing Well-A Pleasant Sutlook,

From an Occasional Correspondent. GARNER, June 27 .- Thinking that a short communication from this part of the country would be of no disadvantage pects for crops are in better condition than they have been for several years past, although we are needing rain badfinely; more planted in this part of the country than has been since the war, and the drouth has not affected it much but in some parts the chintz-bug has destroyed a good deal. Cotton is doing well. Some planters have blooms, but not by one-third as much planted as last year. The negroes are behaving themselves well, working their crops better and getting along generally much bet-ter than they have since 1885; and one thing I am glad to communicate is that the merchants are holding their "reins" tighter on the hands they run than many years previous. The wheat crop looks finely and promises to turn out well. A good many farmers will have Ronshier attempted to kill his wife with some to sell, besides what they consume. a pistol, but the ball passed through her Buying corn is what is ruining this country. There has already been re-ceived at the depot ten thousand bush-els. Ten thousand dollars gone out of our hands which we might have had in circulation if it had not society requests the churches and Sab- have been for cotton, cotton, cotton bath-schools of the country to take up a | which seems to run the majority of the collection on Sunday, July 4th, to aid to planters crazy if they can't raise cotton. Politics are almost dead; I think the

dry weather has killed them, although some few office-seekers try to enliven them up occasionally, but Mr. "Nigger" is about "stuffed full."

THORNTON - In this city, on Sunday morning, Jone 27, 1875, Mrs. M. Lou Thornton, be oved wife of Dr. G. B. Thornton. WILLIAMS, JR .- On the 23d instant, of con sumption, at the residence of his father, Yellowbu ha county, Mississippi, Giorox Williams, Jr., in the 24th year of his age.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL. No. 303 Third Street.

I.O.O.F. THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., are hereby motified to meet at their hall, this evening, the 29th, at 80 clock, promptly, for the election of officers and transaction of regular business.

Members of sister lodges and transient Brothers are fraternally invited to attend. By order of

E. O. MILTON, N. G. L. S. BURR, Secretary. I. O. O. F.

iE members of Bluff City Lodge
No. 167 are requested to attend
galar meeting this (TUESDAY)
ning at 8 o'clock. Initiation
slection of officers for the ensuing term 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS. Members of city lodges and transient brothers are cordially invited.

W. H. MOXSTON, Secretary. WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, VA., June 25, 1875.

THE trustees of this institution, at a meeting to be held on the 18th of July, will proceed to the election of a Professor of Modern Languages and Applicants will address the undersigned at

A. LEYBURN, Rector. BLEGANT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE AT AUCTION

Wednesday Morning, June 30, 1875, AT TEN O'CLOCK. BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
Parior Sets, Mirrors, Etc., Also one fine
Plano and one Monitor Cook Range, nearly

Je29 A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer. LAW -AND-

Miscellaneous Books AT AUCTION.

AT THREE O'CLOCK.

CONSTIPATION

SHOULD not be regarded as a triffing ailment-in fact nature demands theorimost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the

way often to serious danger. It is quite

as necessary to remove impure accumu-

lations from the bowels as it is to mat



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Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by beis eminently a Family Medicine; and by heing kept ready for immediate resert, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills. After over Forty Years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIE for output on the short of the stringtion. Headache, Pain in the Short Asset

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"Foccasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmoon Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon, ALEX, H. SYNPHERS, GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

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"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past severicem very. I can angle; revenumend it to the world as the best medicine? I have ever used for that class of diseases if purports to cure." H. F. Thirgpes.

PRESIDENT OF CITY BANK.

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"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Recombing." "I have never seen or tried such a simple

chie, Fia. SHERIFF RIES COUNTY. chie, Fig.

SHERIFF RIBS COUNTY.

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REV. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best madicines eyer made for the Liver, My wife and many others have used it with wonderful effect,"—E. K. Syangs, Albany, Ga.

"I have used the Regulator in my family,

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ly at the present time, not having had agricultural implements,—Cotton Presses (McDermott's we make superially) gesting, Pinions, Gudgeous, Bolts, Etc.

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